thousands of Cubans whose properly has been destroyed by the war. The memorial is addressed to John Sherman, the Secretary of State, and it will be sent to him when it has been signed by bankers of other cities. Among the signers in this city are Lawrence Turnure & Co., August Belmont & Co. and James E. Ward & Co. To show the frightful destruction of property by the war in Cuba, it is stated that imports from Cuba fell from \$75,000,000 in 1896 to \$30,000,000 in 1896, and exports to Cuba from \$25,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

FRENCH PROTESTS HEEDED.

SOME CONCESSIONS IN TARIFF RATES

MADE BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, May 14.—The French protests
against the restoration of the duties of 1890 on
brandles, still wines, cordials, etc., as well as on certain fine textiles, appear to have had some weight with the majority of the Finance Committee. It is asserted that these protests were rein-forced to some extent by Senator Wolcott, who, before his departure for Europe as a member of the Bimetallic Commission, made strong representations to the Finance Committee to the effect that some concessions of rates on articles in which French producers and manufacturers were especially interested might make the task of the Commission in that country easier. However that may have been, it appears from an inspection of the schedule of wines and liquors that some concessions have been recommended. On brandles, cor-dials, wines, etc., the Dingley bill imposed the rates of 1890 in some cases, and in a few cases an advance on those rates, and the estimated revenue therefrom on the basis of last year's importations would have amounted to \$5,523,400, of which \$2,140,000 would have been derived from still wines and \$552,000 from brandy. At the rates proposed by the Finance Committee, which, as a rule, are the same as existing rates, the total revenue from brandies, wines, distilled spirits, cordials, etc., would amount to only \$4.818,000 on the basis of last year's importations, or \$1,111,000 less than under the rates imposed by the House of Representatives. About \$720,000 of this loss would be on account of still wines, \$50,000 on account of cordials, absinthe, etc., and \$311,000 on account of brandles and other distilled spirits.

In the opinion of the Republican members of the House it would be better and in every respect more suitable for the French Government to remove some of the barriers which it has raised against imports from the United States before de-manding concessions in behalf of French productions imported into the United States. According to a letter addressed to President McKin-ley not long ago by an American citizen who is engaged in business in Paris much heavier charges are imposed on manufactured articles imported from the United States than on like manufactured articles imported from other countries. The writer of the letter imports machinery and other manufactures of iron and steel, etc., from concerns in New-York City. Buffalo, Cincinnati, Erie, Penn.; Battle Creek, Mich., and other places. He says:

Battle Creek, Mich., and other places. He says:
The United States are nearly the sole country
charged on the French "tariff general," which
means 35 per cent more than other countries. Besides, we are charged a surtax of 3 francs 60 centimes per 100 kilograms if our goods come by
steamers calling in England before reaching
france. The consequence is that we have to pay
france. The consequence is that we have to pay
the fancy freight charges of the French line of
steamers direct to Havre. It costs almost three
times more than for goods taken from New-York
to England. I hope your Administration will obligFrance to reduce the tariff in favor of the United
Biates, as she has done for other countries.

It also appears from a letter received on Wednes-

It also appears from a letter received on Wednesday by Chairman Dingley of the Committee on. Ways and Means from a firm in Portland, Me .. which is a heavy experter of cooperage to West Indian ports, that the discrimination against manufactures of the United States is quite as harsh and severe in some of the French colonies as in France itself. Until within the last few years the exports of shooks to the West Indies were large, and the industry furnished profitable employment as well as a market for thousands of persons in Maine, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Ar-kansas and several other States, where suitable timber is found. Governor Dingley's informant writes that the business had fallen off 80 per cent within the last ten years, "mainly by reason of the tariff legislation which certain of the West India isiands, particularly the French island of Marhave made to the embarrassment of United States shipments." The writer continues:

States shipments." The writer centinues:

Ten years ago our country, which is probably the largest manufacturer and exporter of rum cooperage to the West Indian islands, shipped to Martinique aione in the neighborhood of half a million dollars' worth of this especial cooperage, and during the last year we have made and one very small shipment of this same cooperage to that island, in value not over \$5.000, and this, no doubt, by investigation will be found to be the situation in New-York and throughout the other cooperage shipping parts of the country on account of adverse legislation at Martinique.

York and throughout the other cooperage snipping parts of the country on account of adverse legislation at Martinique.

Notwithstanding the great embarrassments which the local governments in the French West Indies, particularly Martinique, have been placing against our products, we should state that only receasily the Consell General, the legislative body of Martinique, has voted a wholly prohibitory duty against United States rum shooks, raising the present high duty of a centimes, about 12 cents in United States currency, to 75 francs, equal to about 5 per "shook"—i. e., a finished cask, dismounted and packed in shook form for economical transportation, against a free-on-board cost here, at which we are able to invoice these shooks to the which we are able to invoice these shooks to the purchasers, of about 31 %, or a duty of more than two and one-half times the cost of the shooks delivered at this port, thus absolutely shutting out United States shooks from that market. This law voted by the Consell General of Martinique has been sent to France for the approval of the home Government, and if approved it will be put into immediate operation.

In the opinion of Governor Dingley's correspond-In the opinion of Governor Dingley's correspond-

ent, the only way to protect the industry is "by some retaliatory or reciprocity provision in any new tariff law.

DEMOCRATS AT ODDS ON THE TARIFF. MEMBERS OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE UNABLE TO AGREE ON A PROGRAMME.

Washington, May 14.-There is some difference of opinion among the Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Finance as to the policy to be pursued in regard to the Tariff bill. Some of them, notably Senator Gorman, are of the opinion that the Democrats should prepare a substitute bill. They suggest that this substitute should embody Democratic ideas on the tariff, giving uniformly lower rates than the Dingley bill, either as prepared in the House or as amended by the Finance Committee. They contend that the Wilson law is not a clear embodiment of Democratic tariff doctrine, not only because it does not produce suf-Scient revenue, but because it does not produce suf-dient revenue, but because it carries many features which were inserted at the instance of Republi-can Senators, in order to secure its passage through the Senate.

the Senate.

There is, however, strong opposition to this programme on the part of many Democratic Senators, including some members of the Finance Committee. They take the position, that the safest course for the party is to stand by the Wilson bill. The party, they say, has taken the position that no tariff legislation is necessary. They are willing that amendments should be offered covering all the schedules, and it seems probable that this course will be pursued. The amendments will provide rates practically on the line of the Wilson law.

BUSINESS OF THE POSTAL CONGRESS. Washington, May 14.-Committee No. 2 of the Universal Postal Congress to-day considered the parcels post question, a matter with which the United States has nothing to do, except by separate conventions. Delegates from a number of countries talked the matter over, but no significant action was taken. This country's delegates took little interest in the proceedings. The scheme for receiving subscriptions for magazines and newspapers already in operation in several countries also came up in committee in the form of a proposition for general adoption, but the discussion took no definite shape. An excursion of the delegates to Fortress Monroe has been arranged for May 21. This afternoon the delegates visited Mount Vernon,

NEW FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Washington, May 14.-One hundred and thirteen burth-class postmasters were appointed to-day of these, fifty-three were due to resignations and deaths, fifty-three to removals after four years' service, and seven to other removals. The changes

New-Jersey-Asbury, H. M. Riddle, vice C. H.

Spring

blood, to build up strength and fortify health

Hood's

Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap.

Smith, removed; Grover, A. J. Dalrymple, vice Rutan Heath, resigned; Mount Freedom, Nelson Hulbert, vice E. S. Thompson, resigned; Potters-town, G. A. Todd, vice I. T. Alpaugh, resigned; town, G. A. Todd, vice I. T. Alpaugn, resigner, Sparta, T. H. Andress, vice J. L. Decker, removed; Stockton, W. P. Mason, vice J. M. Dilts, removed, New-York-Belle Isle, L. N. Zumermen, vice Thomas Mahan, removed; Brookfield, H. L. Spooner, vice F. D. Rogers, removed; Etne, A. K. Cogswell, vice Sophia Marsh, removed; Hinsdale, M. E. Pierce, vice C. E. Bandfield, removed; Krum-ville, Benjamin Merrihew, vice Walter North, ro-moved; Sodus Centre, A. W. Brown, vice Sheldon Sours, removed.

A NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY CHOSEN.

FRANK A. VANDERLIP TO SUCCEED SCOTT WIKE

AT THE TREASURY. Washington, May 14 (Special).-The last of the three Assistant Secretaryships of the Treasury was filled to-day by the nomination of Prank A. Vanderlip, of Illinois, to succeed Scott Wike, of the same State, resigned. The Senate having adjourned until Monday, Mr. Vanderlip's name can-not be sent in before that day, but the Prosident decided to sign the nomination this morning be-fore starting on his trip to Philadelphia. Mr. Vanderlip has since the beginning of the present Administration filled the post of private secretary to Secretary Gage, and has shown himself to be one of the most capable men that ever filled that ex-

acting office.

Mr. Vanderlip was born in Aurora, Ill., in 1864. He attended the public schools in Aurora and Os-wego, Ill., and finished his education at the University of Illinois and the University of Chicago. In 1883 he obtained employment as reporter on "The Chicago Tribune," and soon thereafter was made its financial editor. He rerved in this place eight years, and then became associated in the publication of "The Economist," which was regarded as an authority in its special field. In 1894 he served a term as president of the Chicago Press Club, but never sought or held a political office.

In his new office he will be an adviser of the Secretary, and in the distribution of the duties of the three Assistant Secretaries will have special charge of the United States mints, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Divisions of Public Moneys, Bookkeeping and Warrants, Loans and Currency and Mails and Files. He will enter upon his new duties as soon as he is confirmed by the Senate. versity of Illinois and the University of Chicago.

GENERAL FORSYTH RETIRES.

GENERAL BLISS WILL PROBABLY BE NOMINATED FOR MAJOR-GENERAL ON MONDAY.

Washington, May 14.-Major-General James W Forsyth, commanding the Department of California, was placed on the retired list to-day on his own ap-

was placed on the retired list to-day on his own application. He was confirmed in his present rank yesterday. The nomination of his successor as major-general will go to the Senate on Monday, and it is the common understanding that Brigadier-General Bliss, commanding the Department of Texas, will receive the nomination.

Orders were telegraphed to-day to Brigadier-General Shafter to assume command of the Department of California. He had been assigned to command the Department of the Columbia and was in San Francisco, his old home, preparing to depart for Vancouver Barracks, when the order was sent. This change will leave Colonel Anderson temporarily in command at Vancouver Barracks during the interval between the departure of Brigadier-General Otls for his station at Denver and the appointment of a permanent commander of the department.

A LARGE DECREASE IN IMMIGRATION. Washington, May 14.—The returns received by the Immigration Bureau show a marked falling off in the number of immigrants arriving in this country. The number of arrivals in the nine months ended March 31, 1897, was 142,941, as compared with 209,630 for the same period in the fiscal year 1896. This is a decrease of 66,689. In April the decrease at Newdecrease of 66,688. In April the decrease at New-York alone was 11,439, and in the first eleven days in the present month the falling off at the same place was 10,800. Commissioner-General Stump estimates that the decrease for the entire country in the fiscal year ending June 30 will not be less than 93,000, of which New-York probably will show 70,600.

APRIL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Washington, May 14.—The comparative April statement of the exports and imports of merchandise and gold and silver, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows as follows:

Domestic exports of merchandise, \$76,176,997; increase, as compared with April, 1896, 35,775,000. Imports, \$101,305,131, of which nearly 50 per cent were free of duty. As compared with April, 1896, there free of duty. As compared with April, 1896, there was an increase in dutiable imports of over \$20,000,000, and of over \$22,000,000 in non-dutiable merchandise. For the ten months the exports of domestic merchandise exceeded those of the same period in 1886 by over \$15,000,000. The imports of merchandise in the last ten months, however, were over \$65,000,000 less than for the same period last year.

The amount of gold exported in April was \$6,029,-419, and the imports were \$619,462. In the last ten months the excess of gold imports over exports was \$8,482,106. The exports of silver in April amounted to \$4,886,856, and the imports to \$651,124. For the last ten months the exports of silver exceeded the imports by \$42,515,692.

MASKED ROBBERS HOLD UP A TRAIN.

SAFES BLOWN OPEN WITH DYNAMITE AND \$9,000 OR \$10,000 SECURED.

San Antonio, Tex., May 14.-The westbound Southern Pacific passenger train was held up by masked men and robbed about two hundred and fifty miles west of here early this morning. As the train pulled out of the little town of Lozier three men jumped on board, and pointing pistols at the engineer and fireman, compelled the former to stop the train about one and a half miles west of the town. After forceing the doors of the express car one of the robbers entered the car and blew open the two safes of the Wells Fargo Express Company with dynamite. Both Wells Fargo Express Company with dynamite. Both the through and local safes were opened and the contents secured. The local safe contained about \$2,000 or \$3,000. The amount secured from the through safe is unknown, but it is believed that it will not fall below \$7,000 or \$8,000. The express car was badly wrecked by the explosion. The top was blown off and the sides and floor badly shattered. The mail was not molested by the robbers, but it was greatly damaged by the force of the explosion. It is said that the bandits are part of a gang which came into this section recently from New-Mexico.

A' SMALL AUDIENCE FOR MR. MOSS.

ELEVEN PERSONS, INCLUDING THE SEXTON, AP-PEAR TO HEAR THE POLICE COMMISSIONER SPEAK IN A HARLEM CHURCH.

President Frank Moss of the Police Board was o have delivered an address last night in the Second Collegiate Church of Harlem, at Lenox-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-third-st., at a service in aid of the work to help destitute colored folk now being carried on by the Rev. C. H. Williams, pastor of the Kedron United Christian Church, at First-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-third-st Mr. Williams is colored, and has a large congregation. He got pledges, he says, from four or five tion. He got piedges, he says, from four or five clergymen and from Commissioner Moss that they would deliver addresses at the meeting, and the congregation of the Second Collegiate Church gave him the use of their building. At 8:30 o'clock, however, there were only twelve persons in the church, including Mr. Williams, Mr. Moss and the sexton, and it was decided that the meeting and the place will be fixed later. Commissioner Moss told Mr. Williams that he would be glad to assist him if the pastor would let him know of the next meeting.

COLONEL WARING'S NEW CALLING CARD. Commissioner Waring has some new calling cards not for himself, but for his Department. Strange to say, they are not engraved, but they are of a the inebriate pause in his mad career. The card locks like a white rattlesnake couchant on a field of red.

Colonel Waring says it shows the letters P and R in a monogram, and that it means "paper and refuse." When exposed in a window, it will bring the paper and refuse man to exercise his calling. make the sober man think and to make

TEAMSTERS KILLED BY AN INDIAN. El Dorado Canon, Nev., May 14.-An Indian called Ahvote shot and killed two teamsters of the South-western Mining Company, named Lee Franzen and Ben Jones, on the Ore Road, between the mines and the mill, yesterday, and then went on to the cabins of Christopher Nellson, a prospector, and Charles Monaghan, and killed them also.

A CATTLE BUYER SHOT.

Ord, Neb., May 14 .- At midnight last night Gid Summers, a cattle buyer, was fatally shot by a man named McBride, who is said to be a cattle rustler Sarsaparilla The people's from Boyd County. Summers formerly lived in Boyd County and the affray is said to be the result of an old feud. The charge is made that McBride was sent here by a Boyd County gang for the express purpose of killing Summers. LAUTERBACH WON'T STAY.

HIS RESIGNATION IRREVOCABLE - VAN COTT MAY SUCCEED HIM.

An informal caucus of Republican organization leaders was held at the county headquarters, No. 1 Madison-ave., at 5 p. m. yesterday. Those present had been summoned by Edward Lauterbach over had been summoned by Edward Lauterbach over the telephone for the purpose of giving them his final, and, as he said, his irrevocable decision regarding his resignation as president of the Republican County Committee. Many of the district leaders were present, including F. S. Gibbs, Cornelius Van Cott, George R. Bidwell, George B. Deane, Abraham Gruber, William Henkel, Fred-erick Haldy, George R. Manchester, John Reisenweber, George W. Wanmaker, Frank J. Drummo

and several others.

Mr. Lauterbach discussed the considerations which made his resignation imperative, the failing health of his wife, his business interests and lav practice, and the excessive demands upon his time and private means which the place of head of the County Committee had entailed. The point par-ticularly emphasized by Mr. Lauterbach, it was said, was that the post had been much too costly for him to retain, with no present prospect of reimbursement. "It is useless," he said, in reply to urgent ap-

peals to induce him to serve the rest of the year, "for my mind is made up. I shall offer my resigna-tion at the meeting of the County Committee next Thursday evening, and it is final and irrevocable. The scene which followed this positive announce-ment of his decision reminded a committeeman who was present of the historic occasion at Fontaine-bleau, when Napoleon bade farewell to his generals. The old boys crowded around the little president and wrung both his hands and filled the air with their tearful adders.

was present of the historic occasion at Fontaine-bieau, when Napoleon bade farewell to his generals. The old boys crowded around the little president and wrung both his hands and filled the air with their tearful adleis.

Plans for the future were subsequently talked over, and included arrangements for filling the office to become vacant. Several members and ex-members of the County Committee are understoed to be candidates to succeed Mr. Lauterbach, but they are barred at present because they are officeholders. It was decided that the amendment abrogating this provision of the constitution, notice of which was given at the April meeting of the committee, should be introduced at next Thursday evening's meeting and pushed to adoption without needless delay. By holding a special meeting, it may be got through within a month. In the mean time George R. Bidwell, the first vice-president, will act as president. The proposed change in the constitution would permit Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, Cornelius Van Cott, City Mazistrate C. W. Meade and some others who have accepted office to enter the race for president of the committee. It was rumored last evening that Senator Platt has expressed a preference for Mr. Van Cott, and that the new Republican Postmaster is likely to be the man.

A NEW ORGANIZATION IN THE XXIXTH.

THE WEST SIDE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE DIS-TRICT ELECTS OFFICERS.

The West Side Republican Club of the XXIXth Assembly District, papers for the incorporation of which were filed two months ago, is now regularly organized, with headquarters at No. 1,047 Sixth-ave The officers of the club, elected at a recent meeting, are: President, Edward W. Harris; first vicepresident, Chamberlain Anson G. McCook; second rice-president, Alderman Benjamin E. Hall; third vice-president, P. Bradlee Strong, son of Mayor vice-president, P. Bradlee Strong, son of Mayor Strong; treasurer, Henry Haydock; secretary, John S. Tibbetts; Executive Committee, General Samuel Thomas, Colonel Smith of the 5th Regiment, Irving Gaylord, James Yereance, Colonel Thomas B. Odell, Tracy H. Harris, E. G. Snow, jr., John W. Jacobus, Samuel W. Bowne, Arthur L. Merriam Charles E. Bidwell, Lincoln Cromwell and William A. Kellogg. There will be a housewarming on the night of May 25.

The club was formed to promote the interests of the Republican party, and is a strictly non-factional organization.

TAMMANY MEN OUT FOR OFFICE.

PETER F. MEYER, CROKER'S PARTNER, A CAN-DIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

lively canvass is already going on in Tammany Hall over candidates for county offices. It is evident that there is to be a hot scramble for Sheriff, District-Attorney, County Clerk, Register and other places to become vacant January 1 next. The fattest place is that of Sheriff. By the recent change in the law, which gives \$12,000 and half the fees to the Sheriff, instead of a \$20,000 salary and no fees, the value of the place has suddenly grown to \$60,000 or \$75,000, it is estimated. Peter F. Meyer, Richard Croker's partner in the real-estate business, has entered the lists and expects, with the aid of the absent Croker, to win easily. Others spoken of or Sheriff are Thomas J. Dunn and William Sohmer, now Register. The latter is also

rence Delmour also has friends who think he should be the man for Sheriff.

For District-Attorney, Vernon M. Davis, Bartow S. Weeks and John F. McIntyre, who were Assistant District-Attorneys under the Tammany administration, are mentioned. Ex-Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom is understood to be a candidate also, with excellent chances of getting the nomination.

Deputy County Clerk P. Joseph Scully is an extremely popular candidate to succeed Henry D. Purroy as County Clerk. Also in the race are ex-County Clerk Patrick Keenan. ex-Warden James P. Keating and Augustus W. Peters, chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee. The latter may prefer to try for Register when the time comes. Ex-Register Ferdinand Levy is said to be looking for a "vindication" through a re-election.

Judges John H. McCarty and Edward F. O'Dwyer, of the City Court, will doubtless be renominated.

John C. Sheehan said yesterday that the basis of representation for the different Democratic organizations in the Greater New-York would doubtless be arranged within a fortnight, so that the strength of Tammany in the convention will soon be known.

Mr. Sheehan is about to establish his headquarters in the Wigwam, where he may be found every afternoon until the campaign of 1897 ends. Deputy County Clerk P. Joseph Scully is an ex-

PLANS FOR THE LABOR CONFERENCE. It was decided at last night's meeting of the Citizens Union's Committee on Labor and Social Reform, held at the headquarters, No. 39 East Twenty-third-st., that the labor conference should be held at Cooper Union May 25, at 8 p. m.; that Charles F. Wingate should preside, and that the principal speaker should be the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, who has given assurances that he will return to New-York by that time. Other speakers will be Henry White, James B. Reynolds, Henry Weismann and George Tombleson. The following were added to the committee: Thomas Clegg, bricklayer; C. F. Wingate, sanitary engineer, and Samuel B. Donnelly, printer.

Mr. Reynolds said after the meeting last evening

that a part of the session was taken up with perfecting arrangements for the enrolment and kindred matters.
"No action," he said, "has yet been taken looking

to the placing of a ticket in the field at an early date. Whether a convention will be called and primaries held, or whether the nominations shall be made as was originally contemplated by the Commade as was originally contemplated by the Committee on Organization, has not yet been determined. This question is being discussed daily, but it will remain in abeyance until the enrolment is completed and the plan of organization perfected."

Joseph H. Steinhardt, chairman of the Ist Assembly District organization, reported that 230 voters had enrolled in the Union in his district.

A meeting of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor held last evening indorsed the platform of the Citizens Union after speeches by the Rev. Joseph Reynolds, Alexander Law and others.

Mrs. Frances C. Barlow, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Grace H. Dodge, Anna C. Field, Mrs. Henry E. Howland, and over a hundred other women of this city have issued an address appealing to the women of New-York to join them in exerting their influence for the success of the Union at the coming municipal election.

It was said on authority last evening that no answer to Senator Platt will be given out by the Citizens Union as such. A reply, however, is expected soon from some well-known members.

for the engine. Increase was prized wheel from failing bumper above the pilot, grasping the flagstaft with one hand and holding the prized wheel from failing under the engine.

Even the discovery of the man on the pilot did not relieve the fears of the engineer, who supposed that Riethmann had been killed, and that the wheel was held by a hand cold in death. He was too badly excited to speak, but his fears were soon relieved. Riethmann took in the situation at a glance, and, turning to the engineer, said, goodnaturedly and as naturally as possible:

"Hello! Can I ride into town with you?"

"You bet you can ride into town!" replied the engineer, as he and Mr. Philbeek foined in rescuing Riethmann from his unconfortable, not to say dangerous, position.

Then explanations were in order, Mr. Riethmann assured his friends that he was not burt in the lesst, and insisted upon giving his first attention to an examination of his wheel, which was also found to have escaped injury. He said that he really had no very clear idea of what had happened. He had made a spurt to cross the track ahead of the engine, and realized when too late that a collision could not be avoided. He had felt no crash, but had been apparently lifted up and thrown on the bumper above the pilot. He had caught his wheel by the saddle and had grasped the flagstaff of the engine without knowing how. It was all over in a second, and he felt the engine slowing up rapidly and knew that he was all right, although he thought he could have maintained his position until Denver was reached without any serious inconvenience.

The two wheelmen were taken aboard the trait and brought to the city, and rode home from the depot. Thursday Mr. Riethmann was around as well as ever, barring a slightly bruised hip and the loss of a generous natch of cuticle from his right knee. PURROY'S PROGRAMME NOT YET READY.

question as to what his Tammany Home Rule orranization proposed to do in the coming municipal ganization proposed to do in the coming municipal fight, that the programme was not yet arranged and would not be for a month yet.

"You may rely on this, however," pursued Mr. Purroy, "that under no circumstances do we propose to support any candidate of Tammany Hall so long as that organization is dominated by the gentlemen who are now shaping its destinies."

Henry D. Purroy said last evening, in answer to a

JEROLOMAN FOR STRONG. John Jeroloman, President of the Board of Alder-

men, was asked yesterday whom he would prefer to see elected Mayor this fall. "William L. Strong," replied the Alderman, stoutly.

RADLEY & CURRIER CO., makers of mantels and all kinds of fireplace fittings, have removed their showrooms and are now located at 119 and 121 West Twentythird St., New York.

old-fashioned lager-beer.

Brew

Made from the highest grade

malt and hops ONLY, repro-

ducing precisely the purity.

flavor, color and body of Old

Beadleston & Woerz

Sample case can be had from your dealer, or will be delivered direct from brewery, 291 West 10th St., New York.

Instead of this Chairman Dalton called on Civil

Justice Joseph H. Stiner to give a recital of his ex-

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE CONVENTION.

Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, on Thursday, May 27. Final arrangements will be made at this meeting for the Detroit convention on July 13.

DEADLY COILS HELD THEM FAST.

TWO MEN KILLED BY A DANGLING WIRE IN

CHELSEA, MASS.

Chelsee, Mass., May 14.-William Casey and Pat-

rick Gavin, his brother-in-law, were killed by com-ing into contact with a telegraph or telephone wire that had fallen to the sidewalk at Dudley-st, and

Webster-ave. and become charged from a wire of

men lived in Casey's house, No. 35 Dudley-st., and

were on their way home together. The street was practically deserted, and just how the accident

occurred cannot be learned. The first knowledge

of any mishap was when screams were heard coming from the locality. Several persons rushed to the spot and were horrified to find the two men lying on the sidewalk, with the deadly wires around

A BOY FALLS SEVEN STORIES.

John Mooney, eight years old, fell over the bar

nister on the eighth floor in the Berkeley apart-ment-house, Nos. 111 and 113 Montague-st., Brook-

lyn, last night, and was instantly killed. He was picked up on the first floor, having fallen seven stories.

THE BICYCLE LIAR AGAIN.

HERE'S A THRILLING TALE OF A WHEELMAN WHO

RAN INTO AN ENGINE AND WAS UNHURT.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.

On and after Sunday, May 16th, trains will leave
New York, station Central Railroad of New Jersey,
foot of Liberty street:
For Philadelphia, at 4.20, 8, 9, 10, 11.30 A. M.; 1.30,
2, 3.30, 4, 4.30, 5, 6, 7.30, 9 P. M.; 12.15 mdt. Sundays,
at 4.30, 9, 10, 11.30 A. M.; 2, 4, 5, 6 P. M., 12.15 mdt.
For Baltimore and Washington, at 8, 10, 11.30 A.
M.; 2, 3.30, 5, 6 P. M.; 12.15 mdt. Sundays, 10, 11.30
A. M.; 2, 5, 6, P. M.; 12.15 mdt.

From The Denver News.

the Chelsea Gas and Electric Light Company. The

fashioned German Beer.

HOW THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PLATGROUND BROUGHT UNHAPPINESS TO SEV-ERAL HOUSEHOLDS. **Imperial** To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The article in your Sunday issue entitled "The Case of Reilly" was most timely in subject and witty in treatment, the picture which it called up of the pandemonium now existing in New-York, thanks to the multiplicity of legalized noises in our streets, being most graphic. Reilly's arrest and punishment furnish ground for hope, however, German that the reign of din will not be eternal, and that even now the first gray dawn-streaks of an era of quiet may be descried by sharp eyes appearing

above the horizon.

But there are worse offenders than Rellly. He acted but inadvertently, and the racket which his load of iron produced was only temporary, whereas there be those-and estimable people they are, too, in many ways-who set noises going which know no cessation from early morn till dewy eve. This they do in the sweet name of charity, and I should like to ask The Tribune whether that loveliest of virtues, in exercising its traditional prerogative of covering a multitude of sins, should be permitted to go so far as absolutely to infringe upon a neighbor's rights and privileges. The sort of char-ity where you reap all the glory and your neigh-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

HE DOESN'T LIKE NOISY CHILDREN.

bor has the sacrifice for his share seems to me not altogether the highest type.

In the rear of my house, and of fifteen others to right and left of it, there existed for many years up to last summer-a vacant plot of ground, given up to innocuous weeds and the unpleasant allan-tus tree. Peace reigned there, save when vagrant Toms and Tabbies met in the moonlight to discuss in their own picturesque way the vital subjects of

love, jealousy and war.

All is changed now, and we are sadly lamenting the banishment of the comparatively harmless and temporary felines; for an excellent person of Mr. Jeroloman was elected to his present office on the same ticket with Mayor Strong in 1894. The Robert J. Wright Republican Club of the XXXIIId Assembly District last night indorsed Mayor Strong for Mayor of the Greater New-York. philanthropic tendencies, having espied the vacant plot, conceived the notion of establishing on it a children's piayground. It sounds delightful, does it not? But just come and spend a week or so with us during the hot summer weather, occupy a back room, exposed to the southern breezes, and your ideas will undergo a complete transformation. The erstwhile verdant though weedy lot would now put Sahara to the blush for dust, desolation and despair, and in lieu of a poor half-dozen cats we now have anywhere from two to seven hundred young men, women and children howling and screaming, making life a torture to the whole neighborhood from 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening.

We, who have remonstrated against this outrageous invasion of private rights, have been dubbed cranks, been declared to be without sympathy for the poor, and have been informed practically that charity, even of the sol-disant kind, is permitted to override every consideration of common justice. Cranks we are not, and practical sympathy with out fellow-men of lower estate we have always felt; but a man's home is his home, after all, and he must be more than mortal if he can look on in quiet complacency with bediam in full operation at his very doors.

Playgrounds are excellent things when a due regard for the finess of things is evidenced in their location. Either they should be established in places at least a little isolated, or, falling that, might with propriety be placed in neighborhoods where from a half-mile to a mile distant.

It is an intolerable nuisance, and one which would not be permitted to exist in any but an American community, where such things are man-aged on the "laisser-faire" principle, especially where they affect the interests of people of moderate means.

It you be very rich, you may perhaps extort your rights from the powers that be: If you be poor, you children's playground. It sounds delightful, does it not? But just come and spend a week or so JUSTICE STINER TALKS OF GETTYSBURG. There was a change of programme last evening from the ordinary custom of conducting Wigwam meetings at the regular monthly gathering of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the XIth Assembly District. Nothing was said about how to carry primaries or how to man polling-booths; nor was there the usual wild denunciation of the Raines law amendments, which is to furnish the largest part of Tammany's ammunition this fall.

Justice Joseph H. Stiner to give a recital of his experiences on the battlefield of Gettysburg. Comrade Stiner responded with soldierly alacrity, and told of the dangers and hardships through which he and his hundred associates who enlisted with him in this city on May 4, 1851, had passed. The Judge paid a high tribute to the conduct of General Hancock and General Hooker at the Gettysburg fight. But for their strategy, he said, "Jeb" Stewart, who was under orders from Lee to invade Northern territory, would have captured Washington and marched on New-York. John C. Sheehan, Assemblyman Gledhill, ex-Senator Plunkett and Assemblyman Trainor were in Judge Stiner's auddence. Cincinnati, May 14.-President Woodmansee has issued a call for a meeting of the Executive Com-mittee of the National Republican League at the

ate means.

If you be very rich, you may perhaps extort your rights from the powers that be; if you be poor, you may receive privileges; if you be neither Dives nor Lazarus, you go without both, and are told that you can be thankful that it is no worse.

CHANNING ELLERY.

New-York, May 13, 1897. DR. HOWE'S CHARACTERISTICS. HIS DAUGHTER WRITES OF HIS MODESTY, RETI-

CENCE AND BRAVERY.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: Allow me, as a daughter of the American Philhellene, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, to thank The Tribune warmly for the article published in the issue of Sunday, May 2.

It shows such appreciation of my dear father and is, in the main, so correct, that I should be glad to add to it a few words of comment and explana-

Dr. Howe's character presented an array of qualities that are seldom found united in one man. To the courage which enabled him to look death unflinchingly in the face throughout the long and bloody struggle of the Greek revolution, and which gained him so many laurels during the fifty years of his later and peaceful career, he added a wise prudence and a power of rapid survey and instantaneous decision which enabled him to do safety many things that would have proved fatal ave cool and quick. His courage was nessing suffering was one reason for his abandon-ing the practice of his profession as a surgeon; yet he devoted his life to caring for the maimed lambs of the human flock. He was, indeed, "eyes to the blind and ears to the deaf," while not the least of his achievements was the founding, in the early fifties, of the first school for idiotic and feebleminded children, as he had established, some twenty years earlier, the first institution for the blind in this country, beginning in his father's house with half a dozen little sightless waifs picked up by the wayside.

But probably the most remarkable feature of his character was his extreme modesty and the shy ness which he was never able fully to overcome ness which he was never able fully to overcome, though he and his works were so constantly before the public. Thus he much disliked to speak before large audiences, and would do so only for the sake of some cause which he greatly desired to help.

Of himself and his own achievements he rarely spoke to any one. Indeed, it was difficult to get him to do so, and it should be explained that what is called his "autoblegraphy" is in reality only a short sketch written for his intimate friend Horace Mann, at the earnest request of the latter, in the form of a private letter, and never published. Since Dr. Howo's death portions of it have been published.

Dr. Howe's death portions of it have been published.

This extreme reticence with regard to his own good works and brave deeds makes it somewhat difficult to trace out his career in its entirety. During the Greek revolution he kept a journal (the manuscript of which is in the possession of his family), and from its records he wrote his "Historical Sketch of the Greek Revolution." But although, as The Tribune correctly states, this was founded largely upon his own adventures in Greece, there is not one word about himself from the beginning to the end of the volume. His name occurs upon the title page, but nowhere else! In the same way, the adventure which Whittier has made famous in "The Hero"—

He looked forward to the mountains,

RAN INTO AN ENGINE AND WAS UNHURT.

From The Denver News.

That Louis Riethmann was around Thursday greeting his friends as usual instead of being on a cooling board at the Morgue is due more to luck than judgment. Mr. Riethmann has a cousin, Louis Philbeck, visiting him from Indianapolis. The two young men took a run on Wednesday evening out beyond Sand Creek. After a spin of eight miles the two young men rested for a time at a wayside inn and started for the return to the city about 5 o'clock. They were nearing the crossing of the Union Pacific, Denver and Guif tracks at Sand Creek when the approach of an incoming passenger train was noticed. Mr. Philbeck was in the lead some little distance and thought he would have plenty of time to make the crossing abread of the oncoming train. As he crossed the track he observed that the train was coming at a much higher rate of speed than he had calculated, and he dismounted instantly and shouted to Riethmann to hold on and not try to make the crossing.

Mr. Riethmann admits that he heard the cry of warning, but did not heed it. Instead of waiting for the train to pass he took an extra hump, threw all his leg power into the pedals and figured on crossing the track with a spurt that would take any conceit out of his cousin. Then came the clash. The passenger train was making for Denver at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and just as Mr. Riethmann reached the crossing the train struck him. Nobody knows just what happened then. The engineer of the train had his head out of the window as usual, and saw the smash. The engineer of the train had his head out of the window as usual, and saw the smash. The engineer of the train had his head out of the window as usual, and saw the smash. The engine was instantly reversed and the train struck him. Nobody knows just what happened then. The engineer of the train had his head out of the window as usual, and saw the smash. The engine was instantly reversed and the train struck him. Nobody knows just what happened then the engine they the same way, the adventure which Whittier has made famous in "The Hero"—

He looked forward to the mountains, Eack on foes that never spare, Then flung him from the saddie And piaced the stranger there—we shall look for in vain in the pages of Howe's "Greek Revolution." In an anonymous article in "The New-England Magazine," published in 1831, he tells the story. I never heard him mention it in any way, though when as children we would sometimes tell us that we little knew what it was to live upon donkey's meat and wasps, roasted after their stings had been extracted! To the chivalrous



"A woman's rank lies in the fullness of her woman-hood." A sick woman, a nervous woman, a fretful woman, a woman who suffers from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that constitute womanhood, a woman doomed to childlessness, is not a real woman. The most glorious duty and privilege of womanhood is mother-hood. The childless woman cannot be a happy woman. A woman who never knows the caressing touch of a first-born's fingers, cannot know the full measure of the fullness of her woman, hood." A sick woman, a nervous woman, a fretful woman, a woman who sufthe caressing touch of a first-born's fingers, cannot know the full measure of happiness possible to a wo-There are thousands of

There are thousands of unhappy women who go through life without knowing the supreme happiness of motherhood, who go each day through a faithful but weary round of work, and live almost loveless and usually pain-racked lives, because they neglect to take care of themselves in a womanly way. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the most wonderful of all medicines for ailing women. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs that make maternity possible. It makes them well and strong. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. It banishes the dangers of maternity. It does away with the discomforts of the period of anticipation and makes baby's coming easy and almost painless. It insures the new comer's health and an ample supply of nourishment. Thousands of homes that only lacked a baby as a final binding tie, now bless this marvelous remedy for the ring of childish laughter. It soothes pain, tones the nerves and makes a woman's work easy. All medicine dealers sell it.

"I miscarried four times," writes Mrs. Plorence Hunter, of Corley, Logan Co., Ark. "Then, after taking four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription I made my husband a present of a fine, healthy girl."

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spirit and romantic daring which gained for him among his intimate friends the title of "Chev" (abbreviation of chevalier) he added the power of long, patient and continued labor, which is a characteristic of genius, and the power of organization, which belongs to a leader of men.

Work was to him a pleasure—and he rested from labor of brain by labor of muscle. To surmount obstacles was his delight, and the rescue of his famous pupil, Laura Bridgman, from her triple prison, where she sat in the terrible isolation of utter silence and darkness, gratified his Yankee ingenuity and patience, as it did his great love for all weak and suffering creatures. As he himself wrote, "There floats not upon the stream of life any wreck of humanity so utterly shattered and erippled that its signals of distress should not challenge attention and command assistance."

Would that such men as Byron and Howe Bred now, to save Greece in her deadly peril!

Plainfield, N. J., May II, 1897.

MR. BLISS AND THE CITIZENS UNION. HIS RECORD AS A CITIZEN AND A REPUBLICAN,

AND THE DEMAND FOR PLEDGES. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It is not a good way to elect a

Greater New-York to begin the campaign by making his election impossible. That is just what the Citizens Union is doing. "Mr. Bliss is an nonorable and upright citizen," says Chairman Cutting. "I believe he would run very well. It would be necessary, however, for him to subscribe to that (the Citizens Union) platform!"

to that (the Citizens Union) platform!"

It seems to be the universal opinion of men of experience that the only candidate for the next Mayoralty who can defeat the nominee of Tammany Hall is Cornelius N. Bliss. This is a high distinction for Mr. Bliss. He has gained it by long and faithful work. He can have the votes because the voters know that he can be trusted without other pledges. He is a citizen and a merchant, who believes in and belongs to the Repub-lican party. He gives and will keep whatever pledges are implied in the life and faith of a merthant and a firm Republican. If he gave any other he would certainly be defeated, and his character is an assurance that he would not give others for a sure guarantee of an election.

The Citizens Union has not yet learned to accept

sure guarantee of an election.

The Citizens Union has not yet learned to accept the inevitable. Until it does it will never elect its candidates. It must learn the lesson that King Canute taught to his courtiers, that the laws of nature can only be amended by the Almighty hand.

Whether we like it or not, an anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor of Greater New-York cannot be elected unless he can secure the cordial support of about one nundred and fifty thousand voters who belong to the regular Republican organization. Mr. Bilss can have that support without any other pledge than his service as a Republican. Should he open the campaign by abandoning his party and giving new pledges, his party would abandon him to inevitable defeat.

The outlook at the best is not promising. Both the Citizens Union and the Republican party are unreasonable and impracticable. If the Union should nominate a Republican, it would be said that it wished to forestall the action of the party and expected to control the nominee. If the Republicans nominate first, the Unionists will object to the support of the nominee of a political party. A difficulty arrises out of the fact that such a candidate as Mr. Bilss is a novelty. Men have not learned to diagnose and to judge of his qualifications. They are accustomed to deal with men of a different type. Here is a man who has all his life been a Republican, whose contributions and personal services have been given to the party without stint, because he believed the prosperity of the Republic depended upon Republican control; who has acquired wealth in the honorable career of a merchant, of which nobody is jealous; who is a bank officer to whom the Socialists do not object; who has refused to take office until assured that his taking it had become a party necessity; whose private life is pure and free from all display, and wivis only in their beenfactions, they will learn how to value such a candidate as Mr. Rilss, without saying that "it would be necessary for him to subseribe" to any plation and

MOUNT VERNON'S NEW SCHOOL

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The report under "Mount Vernon" in this morning's issue, relative to the investigation of charges against the architects and contractors for the new High School Building, leaves one to infer that Mr. Rhoades, a trustee, made the charges. On the contrary, at the meeting of the Board of Education on May 3, Dr. Myers, also a trustee, read from one of the local newspapers an item which is said to have been prepared by two well-known citizens—one from the Third Ward and one from the Fifth Ward—making certain restrictions upon the work of the architects and contracte

upon the work of the architects and contractors. This was elaborated upon by Messrs. Myers and Roedel, trustees, in a manner that imputed unwarrantable delay in the building, bad workmanship, the use of bad material, etc., when Mr. Rhoades offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the charges be investigated at a special meeting of the Board, and this was done.

It is well understood in law that imputing to another that which tends to injure his reputation in the common estimation of mankind or to hold him up as an object of scorn, ridicule or contempt, whether it is by speech or oral language, or written or printed, is libellous; but, in addition, these were charges that conveyed to the taxpapers that their interests were not being protected, hence the investigation. The result was, as stated, that the architects and builders were experience from the charges by an almost unanimous vote of the Board.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., May 12, 1897.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., May 12, 1807,